

JAPAN'S PLAIN CALLS FOR NAVAL INCREASE

Baron Kato Reviews Negotiations Following the Taking of Kiaochow.

EXPRESSES THANKS TO U. S.

Tokyo, Dec. 8.—Baron Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister, addressing the Diet today on the progress of the war and the problems growing out of it for Japan, said that as a result of a frank interchange of views the relations between Japan and the Allies had been cemented more closely than ever and that the relations with the neutral Powers also are excellent.

Various questions in connection with the taking of Kiaochow had arisen with China, he said, but thanks to a spirit of conciliation the negotiations as a whole had resulted satisfactorily. The Japanese, he said, had undertaken the administration of the railways of Kiaochow and Tsinan. He mentioned also the military occupation of the principal islands of the Marshall, Caroline, Mariana and Pelow groups, and said that military guards have been established at these points.

"The maintenance of peace and order in China," Baron Kato said, "is not only of the greatest importance to China, but is fraught with grave consequences to ourselves. The Government hopes that nothing will arise to disturb the tranquillity of the country."

It had been feared, he said, that the suspension of negotiations for the Chinese loan would increase the financial difficulties of the nation and that disturbances would arise, but strong preventive measures by the Chinese Government had prevented any serious uprising.

The Foreign Minister expressed the thanks of Japan to the United States for its good offices in obtaining release of Japanese in Germany. More Japanese, he said, are believed to be in Germany and the Foreign office is relying on further assistance from the United States.

The budget for 1915 shows estimated expenditures of 558,000,000 yen (\$278,000,000) and a decrease of 100,000,000 yen (\$50,000,000) from the previous year. The war has caused a decrease of \$3,500,000 in the customs.

The expenses of certain departments of the Government are to be curtailed, as to permit of credits for two additional army divisions, the completion of three dreadnoughts and the construction of eight torpedo boat destroyers and two submarines in addition to ten destroyers authorized last summer.

ADVISES U. S. NOT TO ARM

Tokio "Asahi" Believes This Nation Will Avoid War.

Cable Despatch to East and West News Bureau.

Tokyo, Dec. 8.—The Tokyo Asahi says editorially:

From the lesson of the European war taught the United States the need for increased armament? The answer to this question depends altogether upon the international position America holds. As an uninvolved student of international affairs, England has for a long while accepted the Monroe Doctrine and has in the recent Mexican affairs been willing to give the United States a free hand. Germany, too, has declared since the beginning of the present war her attitude toward that doctrine. There is consequently no danger of conflict with the European Powers for the sake of upholding the Monroe Doctrine.

As to the Asiatic immigration question, both Japan and China have restricted the immigration of their subjects into America. So long as the Americans do not proceed further in excluding Asiatics, with utter disregard for international law, there is no fear that the immigration question will become the cause of war. In the future America is ever driven into the maddest of wars that will be the time when she herself will extend her hand to the Eastern Hemisphere and embark on the policy of territorial aggrandizement.

"This, however, is a policy hardly acceptable to the present American Government. The two leaders of the party, the President and the Secretary of State, have avowed that they have taken to heart the instruction of the German Emperor's farewell address. Why shall we leave our land and plant ourselves in a foreign country? It follows, therefore, that further increase of armament for America will add nothing to the existing international position she now holds, but would rather be a source of misunderstanding by other nations."

LONDON COURT FREES BEIGEL

Charge Against New Yorker Is Dropped.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Dr. Henry Beigel, known in New York as "Doc" Beigel, who was arrested in a London hotel on December 1 charged with having failed to register as an alien enemy, was discharged in the Bow street police court today at the request of the prosecution, which had satisfied itself that the prisoner was an American citizen.

OBJECT, NEARBY RELIEF

Humanitarian Cult Growing Beyond Neighborhood Movement.

The Humanitarian Cult, an organization of families living between West Seventh and West 116th streets, who are able and willing each to support some less fortunate family or person until the need for aid has passed, will hold a meeting tomorrow night at Leslie Hall, Eighty-third street and Broadway.

One of the purposes of the organization and the results already obtained will be discussed, and there will be a musical program. The meeting is free to all who choose to attend. It is the heart of the cult that as it has no paid investigators or other causes of expense, "every dollar given gives a dollar's worth of relief," and it was said yesterday by one of the organizers that more of those who are willing to help have been found than of those who need help. As fast as enrollment of helping families increases the field of work is to be extended beyond the present street limits. There are now 112 families enrolled and it is believed that the enrollment will probably pass the 1,000 mark at tomorrow's meeting. M. E. Applebaum, founder of the movement, said:

"We have nothing to recommend us except that we are doing what is right and good and doing it with grateful hearts."

PUBLIC HOSPITALS CRITICISED

George C. Boldt, long a trustee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, following the custom of many years, gave another dinner to the association's trustees and officers and to the Woman's Auxiliary at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. Seventy-five were present.

Robert W. Heibard, secretary of the State Board of Charities, in praising the work of the organization in connection with private hospitals, characterized the condition of the public hospitals in New York as disgraceful, due to the refusal of the Board of Estimate to provide sufficiently for them.

Other speakers were Mr. Boldt, Robert Olyphant, the association's president, who acted as chairman; John A. Kinsbury, Charities Commissioner; Alfred E. Martin, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Eugene H. Outbridge of the Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Mrs. James Steyer of the Woman's Auxiliary.

Great War Is Consequence of Two Balkan Conflicts

Giolitti's Statement Confirms Previous Evidence—For Austria to Permit Russia to Continue as Serbia's Protector Would Have Meant Inevitable Ruin.

KAISER KNEW VIENNA'S PLAN MORE THAN YEAR

The most useful purpose served by the statement made by Giolitti in the Italian Parliament is that it supplies a new standard by which to measure the events which led to the outbreak of the great war. For four months the world has been busily engaged in discussing "scraps of paper," militarism, Bernhardi and other incidental details. But here at last is a plain statement of fact, of cause, of purpose, easily comprehensible, unmistakably authentic.

In 1913, in August, 1913, that is just after the victories of Serbia and Greece over Bulgaria, Austria informed her allies, Italy and Germany, of her purpose to attack Serbia. The delay between August, 1913, and July, 1914, is explicable as due to the situation in which Austrian armies were found to the attitude of Germany, to the influence of Italian and other advisers. Whatever the cause for the delay, the assassination of the Archduke removed the last restraint. What she had resolved to do in 1913 Austria did in 1914.

It is easy to characterize this Austrian decision as a wanton resolve, as a piece of international violence indefensible on any ground. Yet it remains to examine the situation in which Austria found herself and the alternative left her when at last the Slav neighbor on her southern marches emerged from two wars victorious and in Belgrade the disintegration of Austria was the open design of all patriotic Serbs.

For a century Austria and Russia have been rivals in the Balkans. Carlyle in his life of Frederick the Great finds justification as he can for his hero in the matter of the partition of Poland by pointing to the fact that save for the arrangement Austria and Russia would have fought over Turkish provinces.

At the Congress of Berlin Austria and Great Britain united to prevent the extension of the Greater Bulgaria provided in the Treaty of San Stefano. At that time and thereafter for many years Serbia was the soldier of the Austrian Emperor in the Balkans.

Thus for twenty years Austria and Russia intrigued against each other in the Balkans, but neither was able to obtain a decisive advantage over the other. This state of balance was broken in 1902, when the King of Serbia, in fact the tool of Austria, was assassinated. His successor, King Peter, represented the Nationalist element, whose purpose it was to create a strong Serbia, whose inspiration was derived from St. Petersburg, not Vienna.

Manner of Pan-Serb Movement. Serbia having passed over to the enemy, Austria had now to consider the possibility of a pan-Serb movement in her border provinces, in Croatia, Dalmatia and Slavonia, which might follow the course of the Italian risorgimento of the last century, which was the natural consequence of the territorial gain made by Sardinia at the Congress of Berlin.

To meet this situation Austria began a campaign of repression at home and abroad in the Balkans she supported Turkey. Against Serbia she directed a tariff war which deprived the little State of all market for its agricultural products and temporarily ruined the country.

When the Young Turks seized control of the Ottoman empire and threatened to occupy Bosnia, held but not owned by Austria, Vienna repelled by the annexation of Bosnia Against this Russian policy, Serbia appealed, but backed by Germany, Austria's will prevailed and 2,000,000 Slavs, Serb by race, were annexed.

To this stroke Russia replied by the diplomatic campaign which resulted in the creation of the Balkan alliance, the war against Turkey and the victories of Kumanovo and Lule Burgas, which crushed

Ottoman power in Europe. Austria in her turn replied by proclaiming Albanian independence, by refusing to permit Serbia to gain a foothold on the Adriatic and by encouraging Bulgaria to attack Serbia, thus precipitating the second Balkan war.

But when, with the assistance of Rumania, Greece and Serbia crushed Bulgaria, deprived her of her Macedonian and Thracian conquests, Austrian diplomacy was bankrupt. Despite all her efforts Austria had seen created on her southern frontier a Serbian State, wholly Russian in sympathy, determined to get Bosnia, Croatia, Slavonia, to create a greater Serbia on the ruins of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

After the treaty of Bucharest there was left to Austria no choice but war or the inevitable disintegration which centrifugal influences on all her frontiers threatened. Not alone the Serbs and Croats, but the Italians of Trieste and the Trentino, the Rumanians of Bukovina and Transylvania, the Iuthenians of Galicia, were now looking forward to the day when the overthrow of Austria would permit them to enter the ranks of their brethren in Italy, in Rumania, in Russia.

It was possible if Austria could crush Serbia, eliminate for a generation at least this soldier of Russia on the Danube, she could repair her own shaken structure. It was inconceivable, if Serbia remained to grow stronger, now increased in territory, population and prestige, that in the end Austria would not be attacked as she was in Italy, this time with the Russian Czar playing the role of Napoleon III.

Service Sure of Russia's Support. Russia, on the contrary, having created Serbia, supported her in all her campaigns, insured her in her conquests, would probably support Serbia in such a war as Austria planned to undertake. On the other hand, in 1908-1909, in the Bosnian time, Russia had yielded to German menace. It was impossible for Vienna to believe that London and Paris would support Russia on the Serbian question.

However great the peril, it is plain now that as early as August, 1913, Austria was determined to risk all by attacking Serbia. Giolitti's statement merely serves to confirm all previous evidence, which indicates that the great war was the inevitable consequence of the first and last Balkan wars of the century. It was a struggle of Austria for existence.

There never was any possibility of peace in Europe after the treaty of Bucharest unless Russia consented to surrender her position as the protector of Slavdom. For Austria to permit Russia to continue in the role was to consent to her own ruin. Apparently Austria wavered in 1913, but after the Sarajevo crime could hesitate no longer.

That Germany knew Austria's resolution has always been plain; that she consented to it is equally certain. But her alternative was to see Russia dominant in the Balkans. Austria, her one sure ally, slowly or swiftly destroyed by internal racial rivalries stimulated by Russian intrigue and design. For Germany too there was little real choice.

Go back to all the White, Yellow and other colored papers, and it will be seen that the whole question of world peace turned upon whether Russia would resign the role of protector of Serbia or not. If she declined to resign a war was inevitable, and she did decline. What resulted was a war for the preservation of Austria.

But what can be said of German diplomacy, which, advised as early as April, 1913, of Austrian purpose, was unable, with a whole year of leeway, to prevent the coalition of all the great Powers against Italy against her ally when the inevitable blow was struck?—From the EVENING STAR of yesterday.

SCANDINAVIAN LANDS ARE BIG BUYERS HERE

Customs Report Shows Increase Over Figures of the Preceding Week.

The Scandinavian countries were large takers of merchandise from this port for the week ended December 5, according to the figures made public yesterday at the Custom House. Denmark and Sweden showed important increases in their purchases over those of the week before. Exports to Sweden were \$1,164,894, as compared with \$367,674 the week previous. Denmark took merchandise valued at \$2,606,475, against \$1,936,117 the week before.

Exports to the Netherlands, which have been showing declines in recent weeks, have begun to increase. Exports reported during the last week were \$1,288,400, against \$953,353 the previous week and \$697,351 the week before that. To Norway the exports showed a slight decrease in the total of \$661,960.

One of the interesting features of the report was the marked decline in the exports to Italy. For the last week they were \$763,082, against \$2,371,407 the week before. The reduction of exports of copper to Italy because of British seizure is believed to account for much of the decrease.

Exports to the Allies were considerably smaller during the week than for the week before. The decline was largest in the case of England and Russia. Exports to England were \$3,850,992, against \$4,462,880 the week preceding. To Russia exports were only \$8,226, against \$518,952 the week before.

Exports to the United States were \$1,164,894, as compared with \$367,674 the week previous. Denmark took merchandise valued at \$2,606,475, against \$1,936,117 the week before.

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DECLARES RUMANIA WILL JOIN ALLIES

Her Interests Are Bound With Triple Entente's Success, Says Take Jonesco.

CONDEMNS GERMAN IDEAL

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Bucharest correspondent of the Temps sends a long interview with M. Take Jonesco, the Minister of the Interior, who advocated a Rumanian alliance with the Triple Entente. M. Jonesco said:

"The present war is a struggle between two ideals. The first is that of Germany, which may be called the culture of force without sentimental considerations or justice. It is a condemnation of little nations, pure and simple, the negation of the rights of nationalities and the political and economic vassalage of the small."

"The second ideal resulted from the unexpected circumstance of two western republics (for England is a republic in the highest sense of the word) and an eastern autocracy struggling for European liberty, in which the small nations will find a guarantee of their own liberty and the possibility of their growth in accordance with the principle of nationalities."

"I have personally nothing against Germany, whose patriotism, force and work for national solidarity I admire, but I cannot without almost physical revulsion think of the invasion of Belgium and the ultimatum to Serbia. Any citizen of a small State must feel that the authors of these two actions are his bitter, irreconcilable enemies."

M. Jonesco said he believed the reunion of all Rumanians in a single State will be possible within a few years. He admits that Rumania has for thirty-one years been an ally of the Triple Alliance because she thought peace would be insured thereby.

"Nevertheless," continued M. Jonesco, "the interests of Rumania are indissolubly bound to a victory of the Triple Entente. We ourselves ought to aid in this victory with all our might, our neutrality has already helped the Triple Entente, as without it Turkey would have joined in the war from its commencement and the Balkan peninsula would have been lost. But our neutrality is no longer sufficient; we must act and I am sure we will act."

LAYS CHARGE AGAINST ENGLAND BEFORE U. S. Kaiser's Envoy Shows Photographs of "Soft Nosed Bullet" Wounds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, filed charges with the State Department today against Great Britain, alleging violations of international law. The charges were accompanied by photographs of wounds alleged to have been caused by British bullets, and samples of the bullets.

Count von Bernstorff alleged in his statement that soft-nosed bullets have been served out to the Connaught Rangers and the Duke of Wellington's Infantry Corps and that the British Government had ordered 20,000 soft-nosed bullets and 50,000 bullet-proof vests, each containing nine bullets, from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. He also alleged that the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport secured a patent on October 20 for a "musgrove bullet" and that since that time 3,000,000 cartridges made in accordance with this patent had been shipped by this company to Canada for use in the British army.

The statement is absolutely untrue and without foundation so far as the Winchester Repeating Arms Company is concerned," he said.

SOLD NO DUMDUMS. Cartridge Company Official Refutes Bernstorff's Charge.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 8.—The statement of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, to the effect that the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of this city has been manufacturing dum-dum bullets for the British Government, was denied today by Frank O. Hoagland, factory manager of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

Mr. Hoagland not only denied that his company had manufactured what is known as dum-dum bullets for war purposes, but refused to admit that any ball cartridges had been shipped into Canada.

TWO AMERICANS LEAVE FRONT. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Dec. 8.—The correspondent of the SUN with the American section of the Foreign Legion writes as follows under date of December 3:

"A. C. Clinger of New York has been transferred to headquarters as field telephone operator. J. S. Carstairs of Philadelphia and Mr. Sanson of New York are leaving the front for a rest. They may not come back. All the other men in the American section are well."

Customs Receipts Yesterday. The total receipts at the Custom House yesterday for duties were \$427,087.87, of which \$153,182.23 was for merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses and \$273,905.64 for recent importations.

Colombia Heeds Protest. Orders Removal of Wireless Station Used by Germans.

BOGOTA, Dec. 8.—The Colombian Government ordered today the removal of the high power wireless station at Cartagena, which, according to the protests of Great Britain, has been used by the Germans for the transmission of news to their warships in South American waters.

CORNELL TEACHER KILLED. Dr. Karl W. Gross Fell in Charge on French Position.

ITHACA, Dec. 8.—Word has been received here of the death in battle of Dr. Karl Wilhelm Gross of the German department of Cornell. Dr. Gross returned to Germany after the close of the college year in June. Early in the war he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and received the Iron Cross for bravery under fire.

He was killed in a charge on a French position near Ypres and was buried on November 1 in the ground which had been taken by the charge.

Dr. Gross was 34 years old.

ANGLO-GERMAN HELD TRAITOR.

Naturalized British Subject to Go Before Court-Martial.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Nicholas Ahlers, a wealthy naturalized British subject of German birth, was indicted at Durham today on a charge of high treason. Ahlers, who is agent for German manufacturers, was German Consul-General at Sunderland.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster, Solicitor-General, presented the case against the prisoner. He said that after war was declared Ahlers obtained a list of Germans in England eligible for military service and sent them to Germany at his own expense.

Ahlers was arraigned immediately after his indictment and pleaded not guilty. He will be tried by court-martial.

England Buys \$425,000 in Gold. LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Bank of England bought today \$425,000 (\$425,000) in bar gold.

TIFFANY & CO. SILVER VARIETY QUALITY VALUE

STORE OPENS 9.00 A. M. **Macy's** R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices. Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 36th St. STORE OPENS 9.00 A. M.

Men's Silk-lined Overcoats \$18.75

Standard Price \$25.00

Black and Oxford Vicuna Chesterfield Overcoats in distinctive models, cut on conservative lines and so tailored that they are correct as well as smart in style.

The collars are of Silk Velvet, the lining throughout of strong and serviceable silk; the edges are plain to conform with the latest style standards. Sizes to fit men of all proportions.

Practical HOLIDAY GIFTS for Men

Raincoats of Double-texture Cassimeres \$14.75 House Coats of All Wool Kersey \$7.75

Showerproof Coats of double-texture tan Cassimere and all wool fabrics—in model with convertible collar, tab on cuffs, ventlet under arm and cemented seams, finely strapped. Some London-made Coats in the assortment.

Take Elevator at 35th Street Side Direct to Men's Clothing Department, Fifth Floor.

GIFTS for The Man Who Smokes

Novelties galore this season that will especially appeal to the worshippers of "My Lady Nicotine!"

Cigarette Holders of Amber, gold mounted, in sizes varying from 2 1/2 to 6 inches. \$3.49 to \$6.49.

"Telescope" Cigarette Holders of 14-K. gold, with amber mouthpiece. Priced \$19.89.

Cigarette Cases of 14-K. gold; Engine turned, in elaborate pattern. Priced \$179.00.

Extremely flat and with plain surface. Priced \$83.75.

Cigar Cutters of newest design, in 14-K. gold; Engraved. Priced \$14.74.

Plan. Priced \$11.74.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT, MAIN FLOOR, BROADWAY

Specials in Fine CIGARS Holiday Gifts for the Men Folks

There is no Christmas Gift more acceptable to the man of the house than a box of good Cigars. But they must be smooth smokers, the kind that drive away the cares of the day and leave a feeling of complete satisfaction. The Macy Cigar Department is stocked with the best foreign and domestic Cigars from factories of established reputation, and the prices are always much under the prices of specialty shops.

A very fine lot of Cigars from the factory of Garcia Diaz & Co., of Tampa; made of clear Havana by Cuban workmen. In five sizes.

Puritanos, Puritanos Grande, Brevas, Tampas Smokers, Rothschilds, Box of 50, \$1.98 Sold Elsewhere at \$3.00 and \$3.50.

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An excellent Cigar of rich flavor. MAIN FLOOR, 34TH AND 35TH STREET ENTRANCES, ALSO ON THE FIFTH FLOOR.

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VICTOR RECORDS

| Standard Price | Macy's Price |
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| 60c | 54c |
| 75c | 68c |
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| \$1.50 | \$1.34 |
| \$2.00 | \$1.79 |
| \$3.00 | \$2.69 |
| \$4.00 | \$3.59 |
| \$5.00 | \$4.49 |
| \$6.00 | \$5.39 |
| \$7.00 | \$6.29 |

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VICTROLAS

| Standard Price | Macy's Price |
|----------------|--------------|
| \$15.00 | \$13.49 |
| \$25.00 | \$22.49 |
| \$40.00 | \$36.25 |
| \$50.00 | \$45.25 |
| \$75.00 | \$67.50 |
| \$100.00 | \$90.25 |
| \$150.00 | \$136.25 |
| \$200.00 | \$181.00 |

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